

REMARKS

This is intended as a full and complete response to the Office Action dated April 13, 2005, having a shortened statutory period for response set to expire on July 13, 2005. Please reconsider the claims pending in the application for reasons discussed below.

Claims 22-30 and 46-58 remain pending in the application after entry of this response. Claim 46 has been amended and new claims 51-58 have been added. No new matter has been added by either the amendments or new claims. Claims 22-30 and 46-50 are rejected by the Examiner. Reconsideration of the rejected claims is requested for reasons presented below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

Claims 26, 46-48, and 50 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. patent 5,316,094 to *Pringle*.

Pringle does not teach, suggest, or disclose the act of "sending a signal ... wherein the signal path is physically separated from any fluid flow path through the signal conducting tool," as recited in claim 46. *Pringle* places the electric line 44 in the hydraulic fluid flow path just downward of windup spring 132 (see Figure 11). This could lead to failure of the electric line 44 by abrasion with any contaminants in the hydraulic fluid. Therefore, claim 46 is patentable over *Pringle*. Claims 26, 47, 48, and 50-52 are also patentable over *Pringle* since they depend from claim 46.

Regarding new claims 53-55, *Pringle* does not teach, suggest, or disclose an assembly, comprising an axially displaceable electrical coupling between the housing and the mandrel. The electrical couplings 70,72 and 134,136 disclosed by *Pringle* are rotationally displaceable not axially displaceable. Therefore, claim 51 is patentable over *Pringle*. Claims 54 and 55 are also patentable over *Pringle* since they depend from claim 51.

Regarding new claims 56-58, *Pringle* does not teach, suggest, or disclose the act of "pulling or pushing on the tubular string from a rig, thereby operating the jar to deliver the impact force," as recited in claim 56. *Pringle's* thruster is hydraulically actuated.

Therefore, claim 56 is patentable over *Pringle*. Claims 57 and 58 are also patentable over *Pringle* since they depend from claim 51.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 22-25 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Pringle* in view of U.S. patent 4,416,494 to *Watkins*. As discussed above, *Pringle* does not teach, suggest, or disclose the act of sending a signal through a path in an axially extendable tool physically separated from any fluid flow path through the tool. *Watkins* does not teach, suggest, or disclose the act of sending a signal through a path in an axially extendable tool physically separated from any fluid flow path through the tool. Therefore, claim 46 is patentable over *Pringle* in view of *Watkins*. Claims 22-25 and 51-52 are also patentable over *Pringle* in view of *Watkins* since they depend from claim 46.

Regarding new claims 53-55 and as discussed above, *Pringle* does not teach, suggest, or disclose an axially displaceable electrical coupling. *Watkins* does not teach, suggest, or disclose an axially displaceable electrical coupling. Therefore, claim 53 is patentable over *Pringle* in view of *Watkins*. Claims 54 and 55 are also patentable over *Pringle* in view of *Watkins* since they depend from claim 53.

Regarding new claims 56-58 and as discussed above, *Pringle* does not teach, suggest, or disclose pulling or pushing a tubular string to operate a jar. *Watkins* does not teach, suggest, or disclose pulling or pushing a tubular string to operate a jar. Therefore, claim 56 is patentable over *Pringle* in view of *Watkins*. Claims 57 and 58 are also patentable over *Pringle* in view of *Watkins* since they depend from claim 56.

Claims 27, 30, and 49 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Pringle* in view of U.S. patent 4,899,834 to *Weldon*. As discussed above, *Pringle* does not teach, suggest, or disclose the act of sending a signal through a path in an axially extendable tool physically separated from any fluid flow path through the tool. *Weldon* does not teach, suggest, or disclose the act of sending a signal through a path in an axially extendable tool physically separated from any fluid flow path through the tool. Therefore, claim 46 is patentable over *Pringle* in view of *Weldon*. Claims 27, 30, 49, and 51-52 are also patentable over *Pringle* in view of *Weldon* since they depend from claim 46.

Regarding new claims 53-55 and as discussed above, *Pringle* does not teach, suggest, or disclose an axially displaceable electrical coupling. *Weldon* does not teach, suggest, or disclose an axially displaceable electrical coupling. Therefore, claim 53 is patentable over *Pringle* in view of *Weldon*. Claims 54 and 55 are also patentable over *Pringle* in view of *Weldon* since they depend from claim 53.

Regarding new claims 56-58 and as discussed above, *Pringle* does not teach, suggest, or disclose pulling or pushing a tubular string to operate a jar. *Weldon* does not teach, suggest, or disclose pulling or pushing a tubular string to operate a jar. Therefore, claim 56 is patentable over *Pringle* in view of *Weldon*. Claims 57 and 58 are also patentable over *Pringle* in view of *Weldon* since they depend from claim 56.

Claim 28 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Pringle* in view of U.S. patent 6,296,066 to *Terry*. As discussed above, *Pringle* does not teach, suggest, or disclose the act of sending a signal through a path in an axially extendable tool physically separated from any fluid flow path through the tool. *Terry* does not teach, suggest, or disclose the act of sending a signal through a path in an axially extendable tool physically separated from any fluid flow path through the tool. Therefore, claim 46 is patentable over *Pringle* in view of *Terry*. Claims 28 and 51-52 are also patentable over *Pringle* in view of *Terry* since they depend from claim 46.

Regarding new claims 53-55 and as discussed above, *Pringle* does not teach, suggest, or disclose an axially displaceable electrical coupling. *Terry* does not teach, suggest, or disclose an axially displaceable electrical coupling. Therefore, claim 53 is patentable over *Pringle* in view of *Terry*. Claims 54 and 55 are also patentable over *Pringle* in view of *Terry* since they depend from claim 53.

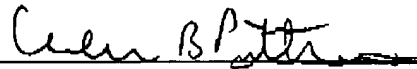
Regarding new claims 56-58 and as discussed above, *Pringle* does not teach, suggest, or disclose pulling or pushing a tubular string to operate a jar. *Terry* does not teach, suggest, or disclose pulling or pushing a tubular string to operate a jar. Therefore, claim 56 is patentable over *Pringle* in view of *Terry*. Claims 57 and 58 are also patentable over *Pringle* in view of *Terry* since they depend from claim 56.

PATENT
Atty. Dkt. No. WEAT/0173.C1**Conclusion**

The secondary references made of record are noted. However, it is believed that the secondary references are no more pertinent to the Applicant's disclosure than the primary references cited in the office action. Therefore, Applicants believe that a detailed discussion of the secondary references is not necessary for a full and complete response to this office action.

Having addressed all issues set out in the office action, Applicants respectfully submit that the claims are in condition for allowance and respectfully request that the claims be allowed.

Respectfully submitted,



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